

V. contectoides W. G. Binn. in the following respects. It is larger and more globose. The whorls are broadly shouldered instead of being rounded and convex. Moreover it is not umbilicate as in *V. contectoides*. The color is dark brown instead of the apple green of the typical form of the species. The aperture is less circular and more oblique. It more closely resembles *V. contectoides impolitus* Pils., a form from Alabama. It may be distinguished from it in the following points. The shell is somewhat larger and stouter. The whorls are more broadly shouldered. The umbilical perforation is absent, and the umbilical region bulges outward more. The surface is smoother instead of being rough and malleated. The aperture is less circular. *V. contectoides limi* Pils. is smaller, much more elongate with more compactly coiled whorls.

A NEW SUCCINEA FROM FLORIDA

BY HARALD A. REHDER¹

While going over the collection of *Succinea* at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, several lots were found from the west coast of Florida that seem to belong to a new form that is here described.

SUCCINEA SANIBELENSIS, new species. Pl. 3, fig. 4.

Description: Shell elongate, slender for the genus, with an acute spire; glossy, whitish yellow or straw-yellow in color, the shells with the former color being quite thin and fragile, while those of a straw-yellow color are somewhat less fragile. Whorls $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4, generally 4, only slightly convex, so that the sides of the shell above the periphery of the last whorl seem almost flat; suture moderately deep. Sculpture consists of minute growth lines, and fine, low, irregular wrinkles. Aperture narrowly ovate, practically vertical, and almost symmetrical.

Length 14.4 mm., breadth 7.3 mm., length of aperture 9.6 mm. Holotype. 16.3 mm., 7.9 mm., 10.4 mm. Paratype. 15.0 mm., 6.8 mm., 9.5 mm. Paratype.

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Holotype: M.C.Z. No. 59645, from Sanibel Island, Lee County, Florida, collected by W. F. Clapp in 1911. Paratypes are in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and in the United States National Museum, No. 424706. There are other lots from the same locality, and one lot of large, straw-yellow specimens labeled merely "Sawgrass swamps, Southeastern Florida."

Remarks: This form can not be mistaken, after a little study, for any other species. *S. retusa* has practically always a much shorter spire and longer aperture. *S. luteola* has a more broadly ovate aperture, due to the fact that typically the columella makes a more or less definite angle with the parietal wall. *S. sanibelensis* has also some slight resemblance in color and texture to *S. concordialis*, but here again the more flattened whorls give *sanibelensis* a more slender appearance.

A NEW FOSSIL CEPOLIS FROM CUBA: WEST INDIAN
MOLLUSKS NO. 6

BY W. J. CLENCH AND C. G. AGUAYO

The following species of *Cepolis* was collected by Dr. Thomas Barbour in a cave of the Sierra de Hato Nuevo, a low range of hills about 5 km. southwest of Marti, Matanzas, Cuba. The single specimen was found associated with some mammal bones. Dr. Barbour reports that the region of the cave is considered late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. No closely related recent species occurs anywhere near this area. The nearest form is *Cepolis (Jeanneretia) subtussulcata* ("Wr." Pfeiffer) from Viñales and Guira de Luis Lazo, west central Pinar del Rio, which is about 300 km. to the west. No other fossil species in this subgenus is known to occur. It is possible that this species is the ancestral form of the present *C. subtussulcata*, which at this time is localized in the western end of the island.